

Abstract

A device for measuring the position, path, or rotational angle of an object exhibits a dimensional gauge that is connected to the object and that can be scanned. The dimensional gauge assigns measured values to the object's positional range, and these measured values repeat themselves cyclically in the object's successive positional ranges. The number of the completed measured value cycles is counted by an encoding unit with code disks (3, 4, 5), which exhibit an absolute angular encoding capability (34, 44, 54). The code disks (3, 4 or 4, 5) are arranged in succession and are coupled by a differential gear (21, 30, 40 or 22, 45, 50). The number of completed measured value cycles is determined from the reciprocal angular position of the code disks (3, 4, 5).

Figure 2